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PERIODICAL LITERATURE

CONDUCTED BY DR ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

[NOTE. — Authors, especially those whose articles appear in journals and other serials not entirely devoted to anthropology, will greatly aid this department of the *American Anthropologist* by sending directly to Dr A. F. Chamberlain, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A., reprints or copies of such studies as they may desire to have noticed in these pages. — EDITOR.]

GENERAL

Bair (J. H.) Human infancy — its causes, significance, and the limits of its prolongation. (Univ. of Colorado Studies, Boulder, 1905, III, 25-29.) Infancy "came as the direct result of increased cerebral capacity, and it affords a basis for learning by experience." Lack of pliability prevents acquisition or adaptation to the higher spiritual environment among lower beings, individuals, races.

Barclay (J. W.) Malthusianism and the declining birth-rate. (Ninet. Cent., Lond., 1906, 80-89.) From study of recent statistics B. concludes that man can and does increase subsistence faster than population can multiply; that a declining birth-rate marks the growing well-being of a people and does not indicate with even approximate accuracy the growth of the population; that the birth-rate declines with the death-rate, and their close correspondence suggests the existence of a natural law that ultimately controls conception. The superior fertility of the lower and the inferior fertility of the higher classes insures proper social mixture.

Baudouin (M.) La technique moderne des fouilles des sépultures mégalithes. (R. Scientif., Paris, v^e s., v, 136-141.) Discusses excavation and investigation, finds, and descriptions of work, restoration. Such investigations should be carried out according to a technique justified by experience and by competent *savants*.

von Bechterew (W.) Ueber Messung des Gehirnvolums. (Neurol. Cbl., Leipzig, 1906, xxv, 98.) Note on the water-method of measuring brain-volume, approved by Prof. B., — a device for this process was described by him in 1892.

Blunt (W. S.) The genealogy of the thoroughbred horse. (Ninet. Cent., Lond., 1906, 58-71.) Review and critique of Ridgeway's recent work. B. thinks with Piétrement that the horse was "first tamed in the northern plains, that is to say, in some of the cold regions of Upper Asia or Eastern Europe, where snow lay long in winter, and so may have suggested the using of animals for draught in sledges rather than for any purposes of riding." The modern Kehailan is indigenous to Nejd.

Bongrand (Dr) La valeur de l'expérimentation sur l'homme en pathologie expérimentale. (R. Scientif., Paris, v^e s., v., 362-365.) Dr B. maintains that subject and experimenter should not be one and the same person, that a committee is preferable to a single individual, that frequent repetitions are desirable.

Boule (M.) "La Fable éolithique." (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 726-731.) Résumés a recent article by M. de Lapparent in the *Correspondant* on "the eolithic fable." M. de L. facetiously suggests as a good title for a book that would add to the gayety of nations: *Les silex taillés par eux-mêmes*.

Burbank (L.) The training of the human plant. (Century Mag., N. Y., 1905, LXXXII, 127-138.) Argues in favor of differentiation in training (children should be reared for the first ten years of life in the open), being honest with children, keeping fear away, using sunshine, fresh air, nourishing food (avoiding overfeeding as well as underfeeding), metamorphosis of the abnormal, strengthening of the weak, etc. B. is against the marriage of "first cousins

reared under similar environments," and would prohibit altogether the marriage of the physically unfit. He believes also that "ten generations should be ample to fix any desired attribute."

Capitan (L.) Les éolithes, d'après Rutot. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 274-279, 13 fgs.) Notes concerning the "eoliths" described and figured in Rutot's *Coup d'œil sur l'état des connaissances relatives aux Industries de la Pierre à l'exclusion du néolithique*, and the stratigraphy of the place where they were found.

— et Papillault (G.) L'identification du cadavre de Paul Jones et son autopsie 113 ans après sa mort. (Ibid., 269-273.) Brief account of the identification of the remains of Paul Jones on the basis of historical records, the busts by Houdon and the data yielded by the corpse itself, 113 years after death. See also *Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1905, v^e s., vi, 363-369.

Charvilhat (M.) Anatole Roujon 1841-1904. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., vi, 256-259.) Appreciation, sketch of scientific activities and list of publications (257-259) of Dr A. Roujon. His writings were chiefly concerned with prehistoric archeology and ethnology. In 1873 he published in the *Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris* an article on *Photographies mexicaines établissant l'existence dans ce pays de Mongoloïdes et d'Australoïdes*.

Costantin (J.) L'ancêtre de l'homme d'après les anciens. (R. Scientif., Paris, 1905, v^e s., v, 1-6, 33-37.) Discusses the argonaut and its actions, the legends about it, etc., Mycenaean cephalopods, etc. The ancients thought the male of the argonaut was a young cuttle-fish. The cuttlefish was regarded as the "sketch" of a man. The ancestor of man was a "fetus-fish;" the cuttlefish, according to the old Assyrians, Greeks and Romans, was the precursor, if not the ancestor, of the human race.

Cutore (G.) Di una rara monstrosità nell'uomo, perobranchius achirus. (Anat. Anz., Jena, 1906, xxviii, 222-229, 2 fgs.) Describes, with bibliography, the case of an otherwise normal individual (with normal ancestry and connections) from Catania, whose left fore-arm is reduced in length, with the fingers represented by five little fleshy appendices.

Dwight (T.) Numerical variation in the human spine, with a statement concern-

ing priority. (Ibid., 33-40, 96-102.) Résumés recent important papers by Bardeen, Adolphi, and Ancel and Sencert, with criticisms, — in the main confirmatory of D's conclusions of 1901, except as to theory of irregular segmentation. Additional data from the Warren Museum collection are given (7 specimens). Dwight and Trenchini hit upon the idea of compensation independently at about the same time.

Fourdrignier (E.) Les étapes de la céramique dans l'antiquité. Chronologie céramique. Vases Susiens. Poterie dolmenique. Anciens procédés de fabrication. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., vi, 222-246.) Discusses early Athenian, Mycenaean, Cretan, Susian, neolithic pottery. According to F., "the origin of pottery goes back at least to the very commencement of the neolithic period." The dolmenic ceramic remains indicate a crude and infant industry.

Giuffrida-Ruggeri (G.) Discussioni di antropologia generale. (Mon. Zool. Ital., Firenze, 1905, xvi, 148-158.) Discusses and criticizes chiefly Stratz's recent work, *Naturgeschichte des Menschen* (Stuttgart, 1904), in which he sets forth a monogenetic conception of the precocious autonomous evolution of the human stock, exclusive of the anthropoids. Dr G.-R's scheme differs from S's in regarding the white race not as a direct descendant of the primitive type, but as the last chronological succession of the three principal human directions (black, yellow, white).

Grahl (F.) Angeborener ausgedehnter Naevus pigmentosus in Verbindung mit Pigmentflecken im Gehirn. (Beitr. z. path. Anat., Jena, 1906, xxxix, 66-81, 1 pl., 1 fg.) Describes a case of extensive *Naevus pigmentosus* associated with pigment-spots in the brain, — newborn well-nourished female infant of 50½ cm. from Cologne. On the optic thalami are two small dark spots; part of the cerebellum also shows coloration. The body has a broad band of color around the middle and spots occur also elsewhere.

Hadley (A. T.) Mental types and their recognition in our schools. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1905, cx1, 123-129.) Proposes grouping of students "according to their mental habits" as an improvement for the mass on the elective system so successful with the few.

Helm (K.) Die Heimat der Indogermanen und der Germanen. (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Lpzg., 1905, IV, 39-71.) Discusses the question of the primitive home of the Indo-Europeans and the Teutons from the points of view of anthropology, culture-history, archeology, etc. H. cites proof of the continuity of west European culture, — "the men of the shell-heaps were the ancestors of those peoples (*i. e.*, the Teutons) who, proceeding thence in historic times, occupied a large portion of Europe and other continents." They formed a small section of the Indo-Europeans, who had a much more extended primitive home. The advances in culture noted in the later stone age are due, not to the immigration of a culturally superior people, but to the fact of independent development *in loco* of native stock, or their rise, slowly and laboriously under foreign influence to a higher stage of civilization.

Laurent (O.) La trépanation rolandique et la ponction ventriculaire dans l'arriération. (C. R. Acad. d. Sci. Paris, 1906, CLXII, 356-359.) Describes three experiments (girl of 4 months, boy of 10 years, child of 5 years), with more or less ameliorative results.

Laussedat (M.) Sur le relevé des monuments d'architecture d'après leurs photographies, pratiqué surtout en Allemagne. (Ibid., 435-438.) Discusses the restitution (common in Germany) of architectural monuments with the aid of photographs. From 1885 to 1905 some 835 monuments have been thus reconstituted in 185 different localities.

Le Roy (A.) Le rôle scientifique des Missionnaires. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1906, I, 3-10.) Beside his first duty ("to propagate the gospel") the missionary, by his vocation, comes to have a knowledge of the country (geography), its social conditions, religious beliefs and practices, languages, etc. He must serve God, but he may be a discoverer and investigator as well.

Libby (M. F.) Hall on growth. Précis and comments. (Investig. Dept. Psy. and Ed. Univ. Colorado, Boulder, 1905, III, 1-23. Résumés G. Stanley Hall's *Adolescence* (2 vols. 1904).

Loisel (G.) L'œuf femelle. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 361-366.) Contains interesting data as to the nature of the female egg, female births, etc. In the rare cases where it was possible to differentiate it the female egg was dis-

tinguished from the male by being larger and better protected. Instances are recorded of a man having 26 girls in succession (no boy) by the same woman; another had 24 boys without a girl.

von Luschan (F.) Ziele und Wege eines modernen Museums für Völkerkunde. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 238-240.) Discusses the objects, nature, uses, etc., of a modern ethnological museum. For academic uses small collections are quite sufficient. Good photographs of objects, types, ceremonies, etc., can be well employed for instruction. Museums should be neither collections of rarities nor art-hoards. The "show side" must be divorced from the scientific. Neither school-boys nor Cook tourists need to rush past everything in the building.

Marie (*Dr*) et **Pelletier** (Madeleine) Craniectomie et régénération osseuse. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 369-373, 1 fig.) Discusses ineffective "this case proves the uselessness of craniectomy as a therapeutic means in idiocy" trepanning in a male microcephal of 18 years. An osseous regeneration, almost complete, had taken place, contrary to the opinion generally entertained by surgeons and anatomists.

Monseur (E.) L'âme pupilline. (R. de l'Hist. d. Relig., Paris, 1905, LI, 1-23.) Treats of the folk-lore of the *pupil* of the eye. Endeavors to prove that "the *pupil* soul" was a very ancient conception, primitive man easily seeing in the image in the eye of him at whom he was looking, the guardian spirit, soul, etc., of the other. The "evil eye" is also discussed. The "little man of the eye" has a long ethnic history.

— L'âme poucet. (Ibid., 361-376.) Discusses "the Tom-thumb soul" in folk-lore, etc., — the idea of the soul as a little man an inch or so high resident in the head, etc.

Montané (L.) La infancia de la humanidad. (R. de la Fac. de Letr. y Ci., Univ. de la Habana, 1905, I, 168-183, 2 fgs.) Based chiefly on Verneau's *L'enfance de l'humanité*. Treats of prehistoric man in western Europe, the various epochs and their characteristics, etc.

Moutier (A.) De l'influence de la vieillesse sur la pression artérielle. (C. R. Acad. d. Sci., Paris, 1906, CLXII, 599-600.) Experiments of M. show that hypertension of the arteries is not as common in the old as is generally

believed, and when it does occur is the result of arterio-sclerosis and not due to the normal evolution of the organism.

von Negelein (J.) Die Pflanze im Volksglauben. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 318-320, 347-349.) Treats of the folk-lore of flowers (Teutonic and Indo-European), water-origin of flowers and flower-nymphs, flower-names for girls and their significance, flower-symbols, parallelism of human beings and plants, spring-lore, plant-medicine, etc., ancestral tree-worship, soul-lore, etc.

Reinach (S.) L'origine des sciences et la religion. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 657-663.) R. argues that the cultivation of cereals and the domestication of animals is due originally to religion and superstition; indeed religion is at the beginnings of everything. The history of mankind is merely a sort of progressive laicization. Magic is the strategy of animism. This subject is further developed in the second volume of the author's *Cultes, mythes et religions* (Paris, 1906).

Salomon (P.) Description d'un fœtus achondroplase. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., vi, 303-308.) Describes, with some detail, a male achondroplastic still-born infant (almost at term), figuring since 1864 in the Darest collection in the Lille Museum as phocomelian. In a future memoir Dr S. intends to study the rôle of achondroplasia in the production of phocomelian monsters.

Schmidt (W.) Die moderne Ethnologie. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1905, i, 134-163.) First part, German text with French version on opposite page, — of a general discussion of the nature and extent of ethnology, its divisions, etc.

Schrader (F.) Sur les conséquences physiques et historiques du retrait des anciens glaciers. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 408-414.) Discusses the effects upon man and his migrations of the retreat of the glaciers. According to S., the human swarming of the neolithic epoch was due to the disappearance of the glacial régime and the gradual return of the temperate flora and fauna, and the attraction exercised upon a certain human group by these new conditions. The rapports of Asia and Europe are also discussed. To glacial Europe corresponded a more European Asia. As Europe became more habitable Asia became less. The desiccation influenced

the evolution of the peoples, — beyond the hives of India and China lay barbaric tribes and nomadic hordes, where civilization was largely inhibited.

Schwalbe (G.) Zur Frage der Abstammung des Menschen. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 159-161.) Critique — reply to a previous article by Kollmann. S. maintains that the Neanderthal man, *homo primigenius*, is the predecessor of the present human race, *homo recens*. Also argues against K.'s theory of the priority of small races, such pygmoid remains as have been noted being rather individual variations within the limits of one and the same race.

Taylor (J. W.) The Bishop of London on the declining birth-rate. (Ninet. Cent., Lond., 1906, 219-229.) Author concludes that the steady decline in the birth-rate is due to "artificial prevention" (both the legitimate and the illegitimate birth-rates are so affected, the latter being no longer a criterion of morality). The result is grievous physical, moral and social evils for the whole community. The paper of Barclay is severely criticized. See *Barclay* (J. W.).

Thulier (H.) Discours prononcé à l'inauguration du monument de Gabriel de Mortillet. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 385-388.) Brief appreciation of scientific activities, and list of chief publications.

Tschepourkowsky (E.) A quantitative study of the resemblance between man and woman. (Biometrika, Cambridge, 1905, iv, 161-168.) Discusses stature, cephalic index, nasal index, head length, facial index, relative arm length, with respect to the various peoples of the Russian empire (as reported by various authorities, particularly Ivanovski). In three of the characters compared woman is more variable than man, though in five the difference is not sensible.

Verworn (M.) Ueber die ältesten Spuren des Menschen. (Corr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1905, xxxvi, 63-64.) Discusses the question of the "coliths," etc. M. concludes that "at the close of the miocene period there already existed a somewhat differentiated culture," — when man is silent, stones speak.

Weldon (J. E. C.) The children of the clergy. (Ninet. Cent., Lond., 1906, 230-238.) From the statistics of the

Dictionary of National Biography it appears that "the eminent or prominent children of the clergy since the Reformation have been 1,270," while in all English history the corresponding numbers for the children of lawyers and doctors are respectively, 510 and 350. The distribution of eminent children of clergymen among the various walks of life is discussed. In Scotland "the sons of the manse" have long had repute.

Woodruff (C. E.) Complexions of the insane. (N. Y. & Phila., Med. J., 1905, Repr., pp. 7.) Gives results of the records, by Dr Russell, of the N. Y. Commission in Lunacy, of the color of eyes, hair, and skin, of 1,439 insane individuals. The native-born insane seem to be of lighter type than the population from which they are drawn. According to Major W., blond invalids (tuberculous especially) should be kept north,—"only brunet invalids will do well in the south."

— The neurasthenic states caused by excessive light. (Med. Rec., N. Y., 1905, Repr., pp. 21.) Major W. holds that "the main result of excessive light, which is not of sufficient degree to cause necrosis of protoplasm, is some kind of a chemical breaking up which renders it parietic." The effects of the tropics on blonds, the good results of sanatoria in the north for southern neurasthenics, the therapeutic uses of light, complexions, seasonal mortality, etc., are briefly discussed. Old estimates of the excellence of sunny climes must be revised. The most healthful spot in the country, according to the last report of the Surgeon-General, is the northwestern corner, a very cloudy and rainy area.

— The identity of variations and modifications. (Amer. Med., Chicago, 1905, x, 661-665, 706-710.) After discussing various theories of variation, Major W. argues that "modification is a variation in the soma due to a temporary change in the environment"—both are identical and neither is hereditary unless the causes are repeated, and (paradoxically) each is hereditary as long as the cause exists. Return to the normal is almost a universal rule in all organisms, if the environment is restored. Similarity of environment may evolve similarity of types of man in widely separated areas, e. g., the Amazonian Leggs and the aquatic Malays.

EUROPE

Anderson (Nina) A tour in Corsica. (Cheltenham Ladies' Coll. Mag., Chelt., 1906, 27-35.) Notes on Bastia, San Fiorenzo, Ajaccio, Corte, Bonifacio, etc. At a church near Bastia is a collection of relics which includes a clod of earth from the garden of Eden, a sample of manna, Moses' rod, etc. The *bergerie* is typical of the more peaceful life of the people about Ajaccio of to-day, but it "has little in common with an English sheep-farm." Murder is still the national vice of the Corsicans.

Batky (Zs.) Blaue Sgraffito-Geschirre. (Anz. d. Ethnogr. Abt. d. Ung. Nat.-Mus., Budapest, 1905, III, 48-50, 1 pl., 1 fig.) Describes briefly the blue "sgraffito-ware" of which a collection (20 jugs and 34 plates) dating from 1786 to 1846, is in the Hungarian National Museum. The flourishing period of this ware was 1799-1813; the earliest known specimen goes back to 1781.

Baudouin (M.) Découverte d'un menhir tombé sous les dunes et d'une station gallo-romaine aux Chaumes de Saint-Hilaire-de-Riez, Vendée. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 271-278, 2 figs.) Describes, in continuation of previous article, the *Pierre du Trou d'argent* (a fallen megalith), a polished axe, some pseudo-flints, human bones and some dozen skeletons, Gallo-Roman vases, some copper or bronze rings, etc., found in 1902-1905 at what appears to be a Gallo-Roman "station," of the second or third century A.D.

— Les gravures sur os de l'époque gallo-romaine à la nécropole de Trousepoil, au Bernard, Vendée. (Ibid., 310-320, 6 figs.) Gives account of graffiti, marks resembling the Roman figures, v, vi, xi, vii, viii, ix, iv, x, and heads of animals, etc., on bones of the Gallo-Roman epoch found in 1902-1903 in the sepulchral pits of the necropolis of Trousepoil. They are probably ancient, isolated signs, only resembling Roman figures. E. Rivière reports similar "figures" from the necropolis of Hameau, Paris.

Bennett (J. I.) Æsculapius the miracle-worker. (Union Univ. Q., Schenectady, N. Y., 1905, I, 252-265.) A somewhat wit-moved discussion of the labors of "the John Alexander Dowie of the Greeks."

- Breuil (H.)** Prétendus manches de poignard sculptés de l'âge du renne. (*L'Anthropologie*, Paris, 1905, xvi, 629-632, 3 fgs.) The Abbé B. argues that the so-called poniard handle of Laugerie-Basse, which figures in G. de Mortillet's *Le Préhistorique* is not such but simply an incompleated piece of sculpture, as the figures of reindeer carved one behind another, e. g., from Bruniquel, indicate. Their exact use is undetermined, — they may have been clothes-buttoners.
- Brunner (K.)** Ueber Funde bei Iwno, Kr. Schubin, Posen. (*Z. f. Ethn.*, Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 899-912, 19 fgs.) Describes briefly nine finds (chiefly pottery urns, and other clay objects; stone hammer, flints, amber bead, etc.), from grave-places of the early bronze age at Iwno in Posen. The human remains had quite disappeared.
- Busse (H.)** Urnenfeld bei Wilmersdorf in Kreise Storkow-Beeskow. (*Ibid.*, 920.) Notes finds of urns and seven subsidiary vessels, stone hammer, bone beads, and other objects.
- Capitan (L.)** Présentation de silex de Guerville près Mantes, pseudo-éolithes. (*Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1905, v^e s., vi, 373-378.) Describes some "pseudo-éoliths," of the sort discovered by M. Laville at the cement factory of Guerville, near Mantes. These "pseudo-éoliths" are made by the machinery that breaks up the masses of slate and chalk (the latter often containing pieces of flint, etc.); they resemble closely the so-called "éoliths" of Rutot, etc.
- Recherches dans les graviers quaternaires de la Rue de Rennes à Paris. (*Ibid.*, 269-270.) Brief account of the discovery of a tooth of the rhinoceros tichorhinus and a tooth of a mammoth in the quaternary gravels exposed during the construction of the metropolitan subway in the Rue de Rennes, city of Paris. No flints of undisputed human make were found, except a few "éoliths."
- Congrès préhistorique de France, x^e session tenue à Périgueux. (*R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1905, xv, 373-385.) Résumés papers read at the French Prehistoric Congress held at Périgueux Sept. 26-Oct. 1, 1905. A large portion of the communications dealt with "cave man" and related topics. A. de Mortillet read a paper on Bolivian primitive implements (stone spades, mallets, etc.), based on a collection made by him in the region of L. Titicaca.
- Charbonneau-Lassay (L.)** L'abri sous roche et les quartz taillés de Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre, Vendée. (*Ibid.*, 344-346, 4 fgs.) Describes two "coup-de-poing" of quartzite of paleolithic type from the immediate neighborhood of the rock-shelter of St Laurent-sur-Sèvre. These are the only Chellean objects so far known representing a paleolithic industry in the Vendean granite.
- Cook (A. B.)** The European sky-god. III: The Italians. (*Folk-Lore*, Lond., 1905, xvi, 260-332.) Treats in detail of Jupiter, his names and appellations, characteristics, functions (sky-god, weather-god, water-god, earth-god), sacred-tree (oak, beech, poplar, mistletoe), symbols, the "golden bough," the *manes*, the king as an embodiment of Jupiter, recognition of Jupiter in popular heroes, latent belief in a human Jupiter, emperors and Jupiter, the king as representative of the sky-god, killing the effete king, the *Poplifugia* and *Regifugium*, the *Nones*, etc.
- Da Costa-Ferreira (A.)** La capacité crânienne, chez les criminels portugais. (*Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, v^e s., vi, 357-361.) Based on study of data of Dr Ferraz de Macedo. The author concludes that Portuguese criminals, in general, have a cranial capacity larger than that of normal individuals and are also more corpulent, — this corpulence is the chief factor in increasing such capacity. Determination of criminal type from cranial capacity is impossible.
- Elworthy (F. T.)** A solution of the Gorgon myth. (*Folk-Lore*, Lond., 1905, xvi, 350-352, 2 fgs.) Adduces further evidence of the Perseo-lobe explanation.
- Favreau (Dr)** Ueber Kiesgrubenfunde bei Neuahaldensleben. (*Corr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthrop.*, München, 1905, xxxvi, 63-66.) Discusses the probable age of the flints found in the Neuahaldensleben gravel-pits. These belong, according to the animal remains accompanying them, to the interglacial period.
- Fritsch (G.)** Eine verzierte Hirschgeweihstange. (*Z. f. Ethn.*, Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 969-970.) Brief account of a piece of red-stag horn (ornamented with numerous marks all over one side and on part of the other) from Stargard in Lausitz.
- Giovanetti (—)** Quelques observations et corrections se référant au travail de M. Merejkowsky sur le crânes de la

- Sardaigne. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 287-288.) Corrects errors in a table of cephalic, nasal-facial and orbital indices of Sardinian skulls given by Merejkowsky in *Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1882, p. 164.
- Girard** (P.) Les origines de l'épopée en Grèce. (R. Int. de l'Enseignm., Paris, 1906, LI, 97-114.) Discusses Homer and the pre-Homeric Greece revealed in the last few years. The *Iliad* is relatively modern and composite. Neither it nor the *Odyssey* lies near the birth of culture. The "Greeks were the Greeks because they made Homer; and because in Homer they have set their ideal humanity."
- Gönczi** (F.) Brünnen und Steige im Göcsej. (Anz. d. Ethnogr. Abt. d. Ung. Nat.-Mus., Budapest, 1905, III, 7-12, 4 fgs.) Treats of the wells (usually in front of the houses) and stiles among the Magyars of Göcsej in the western part of the district of Zala. Sweep-wells (*csigáskutak*, "roll-wells"), tub-wells (*bodonkut*), their preparation, apparatus, etc., are described. The stiles formerly served for entrance into the yard or even the house.
- Groos** (W.) Die Murichowo, ein Gebiet für deutsche Forschung und Unternehmung. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 293-295, 1 fg.) Describes a European *terra incognita*, Murichowo on the river Vardar in Macedonia, which probably contains some of the descendants (non Slav in speech) of the first hordes of Asiatic Bulgars. It contains also a settlement of Germans, a "culture island."
- Günther** (C.) Coblenz und Umgebung in vorgeschichtlicher, römischer und frankischer Zeit. (Corr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthrop., 1905, XXXVI, 57-59.) Brief account of prehistoric, Roman and Frankish remains in and about Coblenz. Paleolithic objects occur at Metternich and Rhens (flint implements, bones of mammoth, teeth, etc.); neolithic at Urmitz; Hallstatt at Neuhausel. The early Roman period is represented at Urmitz, etc., while the city of Coblenz itself was the site of a *castellum*, and Roman remains occur all around. Frankish remains occur in Lützel Coblenz.
- Hahne** (H.) Ueber die Beziehungen der Kreidemühlen zur Eolithenfrage. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 1024-1035.) Discusses the so-called "chalk-mill fragments," — pseudo-eoliths, — and the recent articles in particular of Boule and Obermaier. These flints, which so closely repeat the forms of the famous eoliths, were first discovered by Laville at Mantes in France. Material analogous to that of Mantes is cited by H. from Sassnitz. See *Capitan* (L.).
- Hervé** (G.) Les alsaciens sous le rapport moral et intellectuel. (R. de l'Ec. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 281-301, 317-336, 8 fgs.) Treats of literature (three times, in the thirteenth century, in the Hohenstaufen era of Old Germanic epics, at the end of the Middle Ages in the beginnings of German prose and with the mystics, and in the time of the precursors of the Reformation, — Brandt, Marner, Fischart, etc., — Alsatian influence being dominant), public men and men of science, teachers, scholars, etc. (Hirn, Wurtz, Reuss, Friburger, Koch, and many historians, philologists, etc.), political ideas (in the Alsatian the "sense of monarchy" is lacking), psychic temperament, art and music (Goethe erred in ascribing to Teutonic genius all the monumental architecture of Alsace). The first great period of Alsatian literature lasted from the ninth century to beyond the Reformation.
- Heyne** (—) Ueber Körper und Gesichtsbildung der alten Germanen. (Corr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1905, XXXVI, 61-62.) Résumés data from Tacitus, Ausonius, etc., as to the bodily and facial characters of the ancient Teutons (men and women). Their white skin and rosy appearance were praised, but not their voices. Ausonius of Bordeaux fell in love with and married the Swabian slave Bissula. The names *Bruno* and *Bruna* seem to refer to complexion. Later, stature appears to have decreased somewhat, hair and skin color alone remaining of the old Teutonic ideals.
- Hoffmann** (W.) Heidentum, Katholizismus und Protestantismus in unserer rheinhessischen Landbevölkerung. (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Leipzig, 1905, IV, 1-24.) Treats of Rhenish-Hessian folk-thought, heathen (of old beliefs and customs not a few fragments still remain: the so-called "Mai-Kuren," the straw-rope of St Sylvester's night, some folk-beliefs about the vine and its products, the fabled fountain-origin of infants, etc., beliefs about fire, New Year's, Easter and other practices, customs connected with birth,

- baptism, courting and married life, death and funerals, spirits, the devil, charms, taboos, etc.), Catholic (remains of Catholic influence in Protestant Hesse are seen in current belief as to the relation of man to God and of man to man; as to the sacrament, sin, etc.; the position of the clergyman; the nomenclature of the calendar, etc.), and Protestant (anti-Catholic feeling regarding images, vestments, individualism, rationalism, etc., but not to the exclusion of pietism).
- Jaeger** (J.) Die Tegernsee. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1905, LXXXVIII, 357-362.) Treats of geology of this Bavarian lake, human occupation (no traces of man of stone or metal ages yet discovered; nor did the Romans settle here; not till the sixth century, when the old Bajuvari came, was this region really inhabited), place-names, the cloister (founded in 756), which had a noted and useful career, etc.
- Kahle** (B.) Die verschluckte Schlange. (Ibid., 233-234.) Discusses the old Norse tale of the "snake" in the stomach of the beautiful princess Ingeborg and her cure.
- Kárpáty** (K.) Votiv-Gaben aus Trans-Danubien. (Anz. d. Ethnogr. Abt. d. Ung. Nat.-Mus., Budapest, 1905, III, 45-47, 2 fgs.) Notes on votive-gifts (animal forms, limbs, etc.) in wax from trans-Danubian Hungary. These objects are difficult to obtain, as they are melted into tapers by the religious authorities after they have been offered in procession or at the altar.
- Kiessling** (M.) Das ethnische Problem des antiken Griechenland. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 1009-1024.) First part of a general discussion of ancient Greek ethnology — geographical and linguistic (folk-names and place-names) data. K. considers that when the Hellenic tribes entered Greece from Central Europe they found there an "autochthonous" people whose original home was in Asia Minor. From the mingling of these arose the *ethnos* of Hellenic culture.
- Knoop** (O.) Pölnische Dämonen. (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Lpzg., 1905, IV, 24-32.) Discusses various Polish "demons," — djabelek my jacy ("wash devil"), a recent creation; "bis," plonnik (a neighbor in league with the devil), kusy ("the one with too-short clothes," a euphonism for "devil"), boruta and rokita (the former is "the Polish national devil," who lives in a subterranean part of an old castle near Gnesen; the latter has more of a peasant character), with brief legends, etc.
- Lehmann-Nitsche** (R.) Ueber die Adalbertsteine zu Strelno, Kujawien. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 946-951, 2 fgs.) Describes the "Adalbert stones" (erratic red granite blocks) in front of a church at Strelno, believed by the author to indicate a cult-place of the old heathen period. Certain reverence attaches to them on the part of the Polish Catholic population.
- Lissauer** (A.) Eine Doppelaxe aus Kupfer von Ellierode, Kr. Northeim, Hannover. (Ibid., 1007-1009, 2 fgs.) Describes a double-axe of pure copper (the nineteenth hitherto known) from Ellierode in Hanover, between Börssum and Pymont. The axe, which evidently could not be used as a tool, was probably a form of "copper bar," intended for insignia of honor, ex-votos, "money," or the like.
- Zweiter Bericht über die Tätigkeit der von der Deutschen anthropologischen Gesellschaft gewählten Kommission für prähistorische Typenkarten. (Ibid., 793-847, 37 fgs., map.) This second report of the committee on maps of prehistoric types treats of the different varieties of special axes (stop-ridged and flanged, West European; northern; north German; Bohemian), listing places where they have been found. The West European and northern types belong to the older bronze age, the north German to the epoch from the middle of the second period of Montelius far into the third period of Montelius, the Bohemian to the epoch from the second to the third period of Montelius.
- Lovett** (E.) The Whitby snake-ammonite myth. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, XVI, 333-334, 1 pl.) Notes on the snake-headed ammonites once figuring on town arms of Whitby — the legend was that there were snakes turned into stone by St Hilda (Scott's *Marmion*, ii. 13).
- MacLagan** (R. C.) Additions to "The Games of Argyleshire." (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, XVI, 340-349, 4 fgs.) Treats of hopping games, imitative games, incorrect speaking, knife games, leap-frog, marbles (one game is "American tag"), mental agility.
- Madarassy** (L.) Das Putri- (Hütten-) Viertel. (Anz. d. Ethnogr. Abt. d. Ung. Nat.-Mus., Budapest, 1905, III, 53-57,

- 3 figs.) Describes briefly the *putri* or "hut" quarter, or gypsy section (pariah class) of Hungarian towns, etc.
- Mahoudeau** (P. G.) Découverte d'une sépulture néolithique à Martigny près Vendôme, Loir-et-Cher. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 420-421.) Brief account of the discovery, reported by M. G. Renault, of a neolithic burial-place at Martigny near Vendôme. Through carelessness of the farmer's employés in their search for treasure, at least 20 human skeletons were destroyed. The "furniture" of the grave consisted of a single fine lance-point of flint.
- Manouvrier** (L.) Crânes de l'époque Mérovingienne. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., vi, 361-362.) Notes on 5 skulls (two of the sixth century from the Merovingian cemetery of Cléry; three from the cemetery of Maurepas, one of the eighth, the others of the eleventh or twelfth century) presented to the Society by M. C. Burlanger of Péronne. No measurements. Ethnic types are not very marked in these skulls. One, however, has strong individual characters, prognathism, etc.
- Mehlis** (C.) Neolithische Näpfchensteine. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 184, 2 figs.) Describes pitted stones from Wallbühl and notes various theories as to their use: amulets and pectoralia; for making holes in skins, etc.; nut-breakers (sambaquis of Brazil); primitive palettes for colors; for shaping clay pearls.
- Mielke** (R.) Ein tönerner prähistorischer Fusz. (Ibid., 354, 1 fig.) Brief note on a prehistoric clay foot from Uckermark. The markings indicate that in the middle of the bronze age, at least, sandals were in use.
- von Miske** (K. Frh.) Mitteilungen über Velem-St. Veit. (Mitt. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1905, XXXV, 270-277, 13 figs.) Describes briefly prehistoric finds (bronze ornaments, implements, etc.; pottery) from the foot of Mt Velem St Veit and forged iron from fibulæ of the Glasinac type. The use of the clay pyramids is not clear although they seem to be connected in some way with the hearth.
- de Mortillet** (A.) La trouvaille mérovingienne de Glomel, Côtes-du-Nord. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 337-343, 12 figs.) Describes 13 bronze objects (an axe and 12 dagger-blades), now in the Museum of St Omer, found in 1840-1845 (in connection with the making of the Nantes-Brest canal, etc.) at Glomel, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany. No arrow-points were found with them. De M. considers it a votive deposit and not the "cache" of a manufacturer or a trader.
- Murko** (M.) Zur Geschichte des volkstümlichen Hauses bei den Südslawen. (Mitt. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1905, XXXV, 308-330, 8 figs.) This first part résumés briefly the Slavonic literature of the subject, discusses Meringer's works on the Bosno-Herzegovinian house, the "High German" house in the adjacent countries, etc.
- Näcke** (P.) Syphilis und Dementia paralytica in Bosnien. (Neurol. Cbl., Leipzig, 1906, xxv, 157-164.) Dr N. finds that while syphilis in Bosnia (also Herzegovina and probably Dalmatia) is extraordinarily common, brain-softening and tabes dorsalis are very rare.
- Oesten** (E.) Bericht über den Fortgang der Arbeiten zur Rethra-Forschung. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 981-990, 7 figs.) Résumés the results of the excavations, etc., in November, 1904, and January, 1905, at 10 different spots in Prillwitz. Remains of a bridge, and at the end of it, of a large building, not the Rethra temple, but the approach to it, were discovered. Other relics of the ancient Redarii were also found.
- Osterheide** (A.) Zwei Kleinigkeiten zum "Martinsfest." (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Lpzg., 1905, iv, 33-38.) According to O., the St Martin's day customs still bear evidence of "a contest of summer and winter." Text (two versions) and music of the "Martin song," as it is still given by children in Moers a. Rh.
- Pasquale** (M.) Lo sviluppo fisico nei ragazzi delle scuole della Città e Provincia di Roma. (Int. A. f. Schulhyg., Lpzg., 1906, II, 270-297, 28 tables, 6 curves.) Gives results of investigation (stature, weight, chest-girth, strength of hand) of 2005 boys and 1530 girls, from the elementary schools of the city and province of Rome, between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Up to 10 years the boys surpass the girls in height, but from 10 to 15 the latter exceed the former, the maximum difference occurring between 12 and 13. The chest girth follows stature but with less marked differences. In strength of hand the girls are at all ages inferior to the boys—the left hand is inferior in both sexes. In height the boys of the city of Rome surpass those of

the other communes; weight shows the same run. Food, housing, work, clothing, education, and social condition thereby represented, influence physical condition and development. As remedies for unfavorable conditions Dr P. enumerates physical education, manual labor, vacation-colonies, preventive medicine, school-refection, clothing, etc. The public school ought to be a corrective and healthful institution.

Pittard (E.) Influence de la taille sur l'indice céphalique dans un groupe ethnique relativement pur. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, 7^e s., VI, 279-286.) Discusses the influence of stature upon cephalic index in the case of a relatively pure group of 1205 (m. 775, w. 430) adult gypsies from the Balkan peninsula. Dr P. concludes that stature has a manifest influence on the cephalic index, dolichocephaly increasing with rise of stature. In a dolichocephalic group the tallest are the most dolichocephalic; in a brachycephalic group the tallest are on the average the least brachycephalic. According to P., the much discussed attraction of the city for those of high stature and more marked dolichocephaly ("a so-called social selection") "is explainable simply by the simultaneous occurrence of these two characters: greater development of stature due to conditions of urban life and the lowering of the cephalic index connected with such augmentation of stature."

— La couleur des yeux et des cheveux et la forme du nez chez 1270 Tsiganes des deux sexes de la péninsule des Balkans. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 367-372.) Gives results of observations of color of hair and eyes and form of nose of 840 male and 430 female gypsies of the Balkan peninsula, — the earlier data of Glück are also considered. Black hair is most common in both sexes (blonds are only 0.6 per cent for men and 1 per cent for women); curly hair occurs in only 7 per cent of the men. Dark eyes occur in 87 per cent of both sexes. Straight noses occur in 57.5 per cent of the men and 70.7 per cent of the women. The aquiline nose proper is very rare.

Regalla (E.) Grotta Romanelli (Castro, Terra d'Otranto). Seconda Nota. Due Risposte ad una Critica. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1905, xxxv, 113-172, 2 fgs.) Discusses the various deposits of the Romanelli cave and the

remains found therein. Dr R. concludes that "nothing of genuine neolithic character has been produced from this cave." The absence of pottery and of the remains of domestic animals is proof positive. An "osteological note" (147-155) by Dr R. treats of the equidian remains from this cave, and a "reply" (157-169) by P. E. Stasi to a critique by Professor Pigorini of his article on the Romanelli finds. The figure incised upon the right wall of the cave represents, according to Dr R., some species of *Asinus*, used for food by these prehistoric people. Another set of incised grooves on the same wall is thought to be a "fence" for large game.

Rietz (—) Körperentwicklung und geistige Begabung. (Z. f. Schlgshdtpfl., Hamburg, 1906, xix, 65-98, 8 fgs.) Gives, with tables and curves, the results of data concerning some 20,400 boys (aged 9-20) from 19 Gymnasias, 8 Realgymnasias, 3 Oberrealschulen and 12 Realschulen) in the city of Berlin, — height, weight, and yearly growth are considered. Physically the children of the poor lag behind those of the well-to-do. The author considers classes and age better criteria than the estimates of teachers. The physically fitter are generally the intellectually fitter.

Roeder (A.) Parsifal. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, xix, 26-27.) Author argues that the people, deprived of the real Christ by the theologians, built themselves in Parsifal "a compensatory Christ."

Rothmann (—) Vorläufiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen auf Flinholm, aus den Mitteln der Rudolf Virchow-Stiftung 1904. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 996-998.) Brief account of investigation of the "culture layer" of the later neolithic settlement at "Flinholm," and notes of finds (5000 pottery fragments, 300 of which are ornamented; 6500 flint chips, 300 scrapers, 50 knives, 15 axes; fragments of grinding and rubbing stones, etc.; 5 horn axes and many worked pieces of bone, etc.; 2700 animal bones).

Schenck (A.) Les palafittes de Cudrefin. Vaud. Lac de Neuchâtel. Âge de bronze. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 262-268, 15 fgs.) Gives account of discovery of a new lacustrine "station" between Cudrefin and Port-Alban on the Vaudois shore of Lake Neuchâtel and the remains there found

(wooden piles, bronze axes, and knives, ornaments, particularly pins; hooks, buckles, bracelet, spiral, etc.). The "station" belongs to the flourishing period of the bronze age (Desor) or the Larnaudian epoch (Mortillet), contemporary with the lake-dwellings of Morges and Corcelettes.

— Étude d'ossements et crânes humains provenant de palafittes de l'âge de la pierre polie et de l'âge du bronze. Lac de Neuchâtel. Lac Léman. (Ibid., 389-407.) Treats of human bones and skulls from neolithic and bronze age lake-dwellings at Grandson (skeleton), concise (two skulls, etc.), Corcelettes (two skulls, etc.), and Anthy (skeleton), with detailed descriptions, measurements, etc. The increasing number of skulls now known from these lake-dwellings indicate, according to Dr S., the brachycephaly of the early neolithic lacustrine population; at the middle of the period (Robenhause epoch) mesocephalic and dolichocephalic skulls appear, then in the period of transition from stone to bronze (Morgian epoch) the dolichocephals predominate; towards the end of the bronze age the characteristic Celtic brachycephals are in the majority, and they still form a very strong proportion of the population in Switzerland.

Schicker (J.) Bericht über römische Skelettfunde in der Umgebung von Laureacum. (Stzgb. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1905, xxxv, 54-55.) Brief account of several skeletons and five skulls (three dolichocephalic, two mesocephalic) found in Roman graves in the neighborhood of ancient Laureacum.

Schnippel (E.) Ueber Reste einer steinzeitlichen Ansiedlung im ostpreussischen Oberlande. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 952-969, 20 fgs.) Describes finds (flints and pottery-fragments, — numbering over 1600) at a "station" of the later stone age near Osterode, East Prussia. The ornamentation of the pottery is interesting, some shards containing finger-marks of children.

Schütte (H.) Sind die Kreisgruben unserer Watten Gräber oder Brunnen? (Corr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1905, xxxvi, 50-55, 59-61.) Adduces arguments to show that the circular pits of the Oldenburg sand-banks are wells and cisterns, not graves, — those of the North Sea sand-banks were discovered by Fr. von Alten in 1873. The pottery found in them is such as

might easily find its way into wells. This article appeared also in the *Jahrb. f. Ges. d. Hozgt. Oldenburg*, 1905, xiii, 149-169.

Schweinfurth (G.) Pseudoeolithen im nordischen Geschiebemergel. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 912-914.) Briefly describes some "pseudoeoliths" from the "Kreisberg" near Neu-Brandenburg and from Neu-Strelitz, and suggests the investigation of the marl of the northern gravel-pits for interglacial flints comparable to the prehistoric Egyptian. The results hitherto have been negative.

Sebestyén (K.) Das Székler Haus des Háromszékler "Szentöld." (Anz. d. Ethn. Abt. d. Ung. Nat.-Mus., Budapest, 1905, iii, 1-7, 10 fgs.) Describes the house; its construction, divisions, etc., among the Székler of the so-called "Szentöld," or "Holy Land" of the Háromszék district of Hungary, a part of the country still without railroads and least affected by modern civilization. The Székler house is bi-partite, has smoke-hole (no chimney), gable-ornaments, a fence (often of stone); stone posts have driven out oaken gates.

Sebök (S.) Die wandernde Stina im Hortobágyer Gebirge. (Ibid., 51-53, 3 fgs.) Describes the transportable hut (*stina*) of the Wallachs of the Hortobágy mountains. The *stina* is not used for sleeping in, but for cooking, milking, making cheese, etc.

Szabó (I.) Weihnachten der Deváer Csángó-Székler. (Ibid., 13-25, 2 fgs.) Describes, with part of text and music, the "Soldier-play" and the "Bethlehem Play" recited and sung at Christmas time by the Csángó-Székler of Devá. The "Bethlehem players" are 12 in number.

Thomas (T. H.) A fisher-story and other notes from South Wales. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, xvi, 337-340.) English text of a transformation-story (fish-girl lover) from Carmarthen. See also the same author's *Some Folk-Lore of South Wales* (Cardiff, 1904).

Variot (—) et **Chaumet** (—) Tables de croissance dressées en 1905 d'après les mensurations de 4400 enfants Parisiens de 1 à 15 ans. (C. R. Acad. d. Sci., Paris, 1906, cxlii, 299-301.) Gives curve and tables of stature and weight (also compares with results of Bowditch, Quételet, etc.). Foreigners, sick and abnormal individuals are not included. The annual increment of height is greatest for

boys at 14-15 years, girls at 2-3 years; least at 11-12 and 15-16 respectively. Increment of weight greatest for boys at 14-15, girls, 14-15; least at 3-4 for both sexes. The average stature of Parisian boys at 15-16 years is greater than that of Boston boys; of girls, less.

Vilibald (S.) Wogulisch-ostjakische ornamentierte Rindengefäße. (Anz. d. Ethnogr. Abt. d. Ung. Nat. Mus. 1905, III, 25-44, 4 pl., 9 fgs.) Treats of the interesting ornamented bark vessels of the Wogul-Ostyaks, of which a collection of 50 pieces (12 dishes of birch-bark, 4 covers for fish-dishes, 3 "tubs," a scoop, 3 cradles, 9 cylindrical boxes of pine or birch-bark, 11 round plates, etc.), partly obtained by Dr K. Pápai and Dr J. Jankó from various parts of the Wogul and Ostyak country. The native names of the ornamental motifs are given at pp. 41-43. Among these are: sun, fish lying, worm, duck-wing, pike-tooth, horse-tooth, dog's paw, snake, pine cone, etc. The ornamentation of the Woguls and Ostyaks is "an original 'national' characteristic of these peoples, highly developed among them;" comparison with the decorative styles of the Magyars gives only negative results.

Virchow (H.) Bericht über die Oertlichkeit des "Flintholm" auf Grund eines am 11 August, 1905, unter Führung des Dr Rothmann ausgeführten Besuches. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 993-996.) Describes various layers (particularly the "Kulturschicht") and contents, — wood, remains of dwellings, stone, bone and horn implements, remains of food-substances, fragments of pottery, etc., — at a neolithic "station" on the north end of the island of Alsen. The passage-graves in the neighborhood have been destroyed by the present owners.

Volkov (T.) Rapport sur les voyages en Galicie orientale et en Bukovine en 1903 et 1904. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, 7^e s., VI, 289-294.) Brief account of author's investigations in eastern Galicia and Bukovina in 1903-1904. Gives anthropometric data (stature, cephalic index, color of hair and eyes) concerning 112 Huzuls and 126 Bórkis, notes on houses, costume, etc. As compared with the Huzuls the Bórkis are less purely mountaineers, less conservative in dress, have fewer and poorer ornaments. They belong together, however, in one group, no fundamental differences really exist-

ing. The Huzuls of Bukovina and Galicia are anthropologically one. The Galician and Bukovinian Huzuls are tallest (av. 1691 mm.) and somewhat more brachycephalic. The Bórkis of Tukla seem an intermediate group between the Huzuls and the Bórkis.

Waldstein (C.) What Herculeum offers to archeology. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1905, CX, 733-738, 9 fgs.) Brief notes on art objects (bronzes, marble busts, mural paintings on marble, portrait statues, manuscripts, etc.), recovered from Herculeum. The Greek finds in the villas exemplify the glorious age of art. Piso's villa has been particularly fruitful.

Weigers (—) Ueber die paläolithischen Funde aus dem Interglazial von Hundisburg. (Z. f. Ethn. Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 915-920, 2 fgs.) Discusses the finds at Hundisburg and the opinions of Dr Favreau concerning them. W. finds no proof that diluvial man lived in Hundisburg before the last interglacial time.

Wherry (Albinia) The dancing-tower processions of Italy. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, XVI, 243-259, 5 pl.) Treats of the "Rua" of Vicenza; the Macchina Triomphale or Cero, of Sta Rosa at Viterbo; the "Gigli," or Lilies, of Nola; the festival of "La Vara" at Messina; the festival of Sta Rosalia at Palermo; the elevation of the Ceri at Gubbio. The Ceri, or "dancing towers," figuring in George Eliot's *Romola*, though now extinct in Florence, still survive in many other parts of Italy. To Mrs W.'s paper Prof. N. W. Thomas adds a "Note."

Wilke (Dr) Beziehungen der west- und mitteldeutschen zur donauländischen Spiral-Mäanderkeramik. (Mitt. d. Anthr. Ges. im Wien, 1905, XXXV, 250-269, 56 fgs.) Discusses the relations of the west and central German to the Danubian spiral-meander pottery. The four groups of ornamental motives (unilinear continuing volutes, double volutes, serpent-lines, doubling or multiplication of the simple two or more circled volute-line) are briefly treated. According to W. the spiral-meander pottery is distinct in origin and development from the so-called "Winkelbandkeramik." The ornamentation of the latter is synthetic in its evolution and has, as H. Schmidt pointed out, been imitated from bodily ornament; the former was analytically discovered by way of com-

plicated groups of figures. The primitive home of the spiral-meander pottery was in the lower Danubian region. Their distribution in the west was probably due to trade-relations.

Wilser (L.) Neues über den Urmenschen von Krapina. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1905, LXXXVIII, 283-284.) Résumé and critique of Gorjanovic-Kramberger's recent monograph on the primitive man of Krapina. G.-K. assumes the existence of but one old-diluvial race. W. denominates the oldest known human race of Europe *Homo primigenius*.

Zaborowski (S.) Derniers travaux sur l'anthropologie des Finlandais. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 415-419.) Résumé and critique of Westermarck's *Studier i Finlands antropologie* (Helsingfors, 1900-1904). The original dolichocephaly of the Finns has been influenced by a brachycephaly now dominant due to Lapp and Slav admixture (in the parts contiguous to present Slav areas the brachycephaly reaches 80 per cent). Finland proper has been occupied by the Finns comparatively recently.

— Pénétration des Slaves et transformation céphalique en Bohême et sur la Vistule. (Ibid., 1-17.) Discusses the migration of the Slavs (during our era brachycephaly has been the sign of the appearance and expansion of Slavonic speech; in the "centers of refuge," forests and marshes, there are still to be found indigenous dolichocephals, — Lithuanians and others) and the changes in cephalic indices in Bohemia and the region of the Vistula. Upon the Slav brachycephalic peoples have imposed themselves other brachycephals (Mongolian). Z. discusses also inhumation and incineration and their ethnic relations. The ancient Aryans inhumed their dead; the incinerating peoples were brachycephalic brunets of Asiatic origin, the custom of burning the dead being propagated simultaneously with brachycephaly.

AFRICA

Adams (C. F.) Reflex light from Africa. (Century Mag., N. Y., LXXXII, 1905, 101-111.) Gives author's impressions of Khartoum and "Black Africa," with views on the African in America, San Domingo and Egypt (a suggestive parallel), the Philippines, the "veiled protectorate," etc. Mr Adams, who takes

Omdurman to mark "in commerce, in letters and in art, in science and in architecture, the highest point of development yet reached by any African race," says of the Soudanese in general, "in them not the slightest inherent power of development has as yet come to the surface," — they have "neither domesticated the elephant nor invented pottery." The author is very naive in some of his arguments.

African topics reviewed. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 87-95, 197-211.) Contains notes on direct taxation, the Aswa region of the Latuka country, the women of the Bahima (cows are the center of life with these people), a list of Kabi kings, the custom of *hlonipa* among the Lokele of Stanley Falls; procedure in native courts on the Gold Coast, swearing of a chief's oath, palm-leaf notice of trespass-case; Boers and game-destruction, poisonous snakes, big game of Uganda, *hlonipa* in Bantu (list of 30 Kele words and their *hlonipa* equivalents).

Atlantischen (Die) Küstenstädte Marokkos. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1905, LXXXVIII, 201-205, 261-266, 12 fgs.) The illustrations, taken from Montel's *Voyage au Maroc*, are of ethnographic interest.

Bailey (W. F.) The native and the white in South Africa. (Ninet. Cent., Lond., 1906, 314-330.) Discusses the problem and the various solutions proposed, — "the problem is the nearest approach to an insoluble one that can be conceived." The question in the future is "Is South Africa fitted by nature and circumstances to be a white man's land?" Meantime the native is increasing more rapidly than the white; he is beginning to think, read and write for himself. Taught that he is equal with the white man in the sight of God, he will not long be content to remain so much his inferior in the sight of man.

Baillaud (E.) The problem of agricultural development in West Africa. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 117-129.) Author holds that "for the present the problem of the exploitation of West Africa must be effected in a different way from that to be pursued in semi-equatorial regions, such as those of the Sudan." In West Africa the employment of manure is difficult (by reason of the heavy rains) and the use of the plough often impossible (the roots

are necessary to hold together what little soil exists).

Booth (J.) Die Nachkommen der Sulu-kaffern (Wangoni) in Deutsch-Ostafrika. (Globus, Brnshchw, 1905, LXXXVIII, 197-201, 222-226.) Treats of the history—two migrations, 1825-1860—race mixture, tribes, population, language, etc., of the Wangoni of German East Africa. The genealogical trees of the Gama and Tawaete stocks are given, also a comparative vocabulary of 55 words in Kissutu, Kingini, Kidendaui, Kinindi and Kinyassa, also of the Kisutu slave-jargon. The Kaffir descendants and the slave element number altogether some 500-700. B. spent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in the country.

Capitan (L.) et **D'Agnel** (A.) Rapports de l'Égypte et de la Gaule à l'époque néolithique. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anth. de Paris, 1905, xv, 302-316, 12 fgs.) Describes a series of 24 flints from the rocky islet of Rion on the coast of Provence near Marseilles, which resemble to identity a corresponding series from Fayum in Egypt (such specimens being of a kind extremely rare outside of Egypt). The authors believe in the contemporaneity of the neolithic Egyptian population and that of the kitchen-middens and sands of the islet of Rion; also that the Egyptians came to Rion about 5000 B. C., leaving their flints as evidence of their temporary sojourn, — some of the refuse heaps antedate this period. After the Egyptians came the Ligurians (while Rion was still a peninsula) as shown by the presence of their peculiar pottery, then the Greeks, the Romans, leaving also ceramic evidence.

Cobham (H.) The Idem secret society. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 40-42.) The Nigerian *idem* society is "a body of men formed for the purpose of governing the clan, household, or family to which they belong." Each *idem* has a special significant name, a distinguishing badge. The head of the house is always the president, and must give an annual feast to the members. The evil character of the *idem* is largely exaggerated.

Cotton (J. C.) Calabar stories. (Ibid., 191-196.) Gives English texts of 10 brief stories (cosmogonic, observation-myths, animal-tales), telling why monkeys inhabit trees, where the stars came from, why some monkeys have white faces, why the pig's nose is de-

formed, where the moon came from, origin of the white race, why men die and are buried, why the shell of the tortoise is patchy, why the lizard lives in houses and why the cock crows, why the snake and the rat are enemies.

Decorse (J.) L'habitation et le village au Congo et au Chari. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 639-656, 13 fgs.) Treats of the house (Congo type, Banda type; Niellim type, Kaba type, Dendjé type; Barma type, Sao type, Tchad type, — the first group belongs to the rainy region, the third to the arid, while the second is intermediate) and the village (the natural grouping was by families, — a village begins as "some one's place"; race little influences the disposition of villages, rather the nature of the country; each has his own house; the more populous the village, the rarer the huts without enclosures; in fetishism isolation and indecision are characteristic; Islam has introduced some modifications of a social nature; the Horo have "transportable villages") among the natives of the Congo and the Chari.

DeMorgan (J.) The temple of Susinak. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1905, cx, 875-884, 16 fgs.) Describes the ruins of the temple of Susinak (in the center of the tell of Susa) and the objects therein discovered (diorite stele of Hammurabi, 2000 B. C.; stele of Nuram Sin, ca. 3750 B. C.; obelisk of Munichtusu; title-deeds or kudurrus; ex-votos, offerings, etc.)

Dennett (R. E.) The Baviil alphabet restored. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 48-58.) Author seeks to show that "in the death shroud used in the burial of the king of Loango (French Congo) there is the living evidence of a formula of the philosophy that lies at the back of the Baviil's mind." This formula is filled in with the numbers 1-26. This article is a linguistic-metaphysic *tour de force*.

Duchemin (—) Les mégalithes de la Gambie. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 633-638, 8 fgs.) Describes two types of megalithic tombs (one with circle of monoliths, without a central tumulus; the other with central tumulus without monolithic inclosure; both usually fronted by a line of monoliths facing eastward); investigated by Capt. D. in 1904. They are situated at N'Guyen, Diama Passy, Keur Sam,

Kountouata, Khodiam, and Dialato. Human remains and pottery (the latter not very different from that of West African peoples to-day) were discovered. The skulls are Nigritic.

Flinders-Petrie (W. F.) The Egyptians in Sinai. An account of recent discoveries. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1906, CXII, 440-447, 9 fgs.) Gives account of the excavations at the site of the temple of Saralit el Khadem, Sinai and the remains there discovered. The Egyptian records in this region date back to 4500 B. C. (rock sculpture of King Semerkhet of First Dynasty), and the Egyptians mined turquoise here 4000-1100 B. C. The mining-record tablet dates from 2500 B. C. Here too is to be found "the oldest example of the system of Semitic worship."

France (H.) Customs of the Awuna tribes. (J. Afric. Soc. Lond., 1905-6, v, 38-40.) Describes briefly a fetish-dance of worshippers of Hebieso (god of thunder) at Wé, a village on the Gold Coast. The dancers were women.

Gentz (—) Die englische Eingeborenepolitik in Südafrika. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 266-267.) The English policy is "to gain time," and to keep for the present the good-will of the natives. The race-struggle is by no means ended and South Africa may yet hear the cry "the dark continent for the blacks."

Greene (H. C.) A great discovery in Egypt. (Century Mag., N. Y., 1905, LXXXI, 60-76, 19 fgs.) Gives account of the discovery in February, 1905, in the Valley of the Kings, of the tomb of Ioua and Tioua, father and mother of Queen Tii of the eighteenth dynasty (famous for having changed the national religion), the mummies, rich furniture (the offerings to the dead were the real things themselves, not mere models). A ventilated provision trunk of reeds has quite a modern aspect.

Grenfell (Alice) Egyptian mythology and the Bible. (Monist, Chicago, 1906, xvi, 169-200, 22 fgs.) Cites Old Testament (voice-creation of light, etc., precedence of night over day, maker-formula of address to the Almighty, processional boat and ark, oneness of God, washing with milk, "the beginning of wisdom," the just man) and New Testament parallels (Alpha and Omega, the golden girdle, the wool-white hair, the second death, the sea of glass, the four beasts full of eyes, the four angels at the four corners

of the earth, tears wiped away, scorpion tails, lion-headed horses with serpent-headed tails, many crowns, chaining the dragon, the lake of fire, the wall of jasper). These are "a few traces of Egyptian influence" in the Bible.

Hamy (E. T.) Note sur un gisement de labradorites taillées découvert par le Dr Maclaud au confluent de la Féfiné et du Rio Grande, Guinée Portugaise. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 625-628, 2 fgs.) Brief account of the discovery in February, 1903, at the junction of the Féfiné and the Rio Grande in Portuguese Guinea of some 100 flints (worked labradorites), indicating a prehistoric "station" (the negroes of the Rio Grande region have no legend about these stones, do not know their former use, and assign no peculiar property to them).

Huguet (J.) Recherches sur les habitants du Mzab. (R. de l'Ec. d'Anthrop. de Paris, 1905, xv, 18-31.) Treats of population (census of 1896-7 showed 25,300), physical characters and ethnic elements (negro slaves from all parts of Africa; Arabs; Jews; Mzabites proper; *métis*, Negro-Mzabites), anthropometric data of 10 Mzabite, 10 Jewish, 10 Arab, 10 negro children, 4 *métis* (Mzabite-Negro) and one Mzabite-Jew *métis*. The Mzabite is physically superior to the Kabyle but inferior to the Tuareg; he is more intelligent than the Arab.

— Superstition, magie et sorcellerie en Afrique. (Ibid., 349-360.) Treats of fetishism, sorcerers (in Africa "the first king was a successful sorcerer"), etc. Based on Chanel, Kingsley, Fargeas, Schweinfurth, Burton, Guiral, Nebout, etc. H. believes in religious evolution from fetishism (animism, naturism), through polytheism to monotheism. The most powerful elements of African society are the sorcerers, "magicians," or "medicine-men." European civilization has not weakened their power as much as is generally believed.

Johnston (A.) The colonization of British East Africa. (J. Afric. Soc. Lond., 1905-6, v, 28-37.) Discusses ethnic and political conditions. Advocates a "British first" policy for "this healthy territory." Also "administration for a time in water-tight compartments."

Junod (H. A.) The native language and native education. (Ibid., 1-14.) Argues in favor of the method of "vernacular at the base and English at the

top." The native child "is a little Bantu, having learned in his home a nice, expressive, though not cultured, language, in which the mind of his forefathers has been incorporated." This he ought to study first, then English.

Königin (Die) Njawingi von Mpororo. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 337.) Gives, after v. Stuemer in the *Kolonialblatt* for Oct. 1, 1905, an account of a visit to Njawingi, the female ruler of Mpororo, or rather the priestess Kiakutuma, now the tool of the stronger party in the state. A real Njawingi probably once existed, and a popular belief in her divinity and immortality has arisen.

La Chard (L. W.) The arrow-poisons of Northern Nigeria. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 22-27.) Gives results of examination of 7 vegetable and 3 animal (obtained from decaying tissue) poisons. The Hausa names of 18 kinds of plants used in making poison are given. For man, the natives believe that vegetable poison alone is insufficient, so the arrows are coated with the animal fluid after the vegetable has dried.

Laloy (L.) Le Quaternaire d'Égypte d'après M. Blanckenhorn. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 664-672.) Résumé and critique of article by Blanckenhorn in the *Zeitschr. d. deutschen geolog. Ges.* (Berlin) for 1901.

MacAlpine (A. G.) Tonga religious beliefs and customs. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 187-190.) Describes death and beliefs concerning it (breath = soul; departed spirit; interment) among the Tonga of the southwest corner of Bandawe. Reprinted from *The Aurora* of February, 1905.

Maguire (P.) West African dyeing. (Ibid., 151-153.) Describes briefly indigo-dyeing. Reprinted from *The Manchester Guardian*.

Mélange (Le) des races au Congo français. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 421-422.) Observations of M. F. Challaye, reproduced from *Le Temps* for May 27, 1905. Calls attention to the mixture of races in process at the new Brazzaville, in the French Congo.

Melusine (A) Story from the Gold Coast. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 104-107.) Gives origin myth of the Safur Nannam family of Chama on the Gold Coast, said to be descended from

the Bointo. The wife disappeared when called, in abuse, a fish.

Merrick (G.) Languages in Northern Nigeria. (Ibid., 43-47.) Author estimates that in the ranks of the Northern Nigerian Regiment some 60 or 70 languages are spoken. A list of tribes is given. This region of Africa is prolific in varieties of speech.

Nevinson (H. W.) The slave-trade of to-day. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1905, CXI, 668-676, 849-858; CXII, 114-122, 237-246, 327-337, 30 fgs.) Sections 3-7, treating of Portuguese slavery and contract-labor, "the hungry country" (Cuanza to Mashiko), down to the coast (to Benguela and the sea), the slaves at sea, the islands of doom (San Thomé and Principe in the Gulf of Guinea). The complete account of Mr N.'s investigations has been published with the title *A Modern Slavery* (N. Y., 1906).

Papillault (G.) Crânes d'Abydos. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., vi, 260-269.) Describes with details of measurement the material (7 male, 4 female skulls) brought by M. Amélineau from Abydos, and compares it with Broca's Sakkarah and Chantre's El Khosan crania. The cephalic indices for the three series average, respectively, for men and women 75, 78.8; 76.2, 78.1; 73, 74.7. The so-called "Osiris skull" is probably female. Three types of skull occur, representing ethnic varieties.

Pirie (G.) Northeastern Rhodesia, its people and products. Part I. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 130-147.) Historical notes, etc., on the Awemba, their chiefs, wars, etc., 1730-1896.

Ramsay (Capt.) Bamum. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, 272-273, 2 fgs.) Brief account of Chief Joia of Bamum in southwestern Adamaua, and his people. A wooden seat, testifying to the art of the Bamum tribes, is now in the Berlin Ethnological Museum.

Roux (—) Note sur un cas d'inversion sexuelle chez une Comorienne. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., vi, 218-219.) Gives account of a woman of the island of Maintirano, on the west coast of Madagascar, who was a *sarindahy* ("having the appearance of a man"), whose sexually inverse practices lasted beyond her sixtieth year,—the wooden phallus used by her was obtained by the author. In Madagascar there exists a sect of male sexual perverts called Sekatra,

— the individual members are termed *sarimbavy* ("having the appearance of women").

Schmidt (W.) *Lieder und Gesänge der Ewhe-Neger, Gê-Dialekt.* (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1905, 1, 65-81.) First part of collection (native text, translation, music) of texts of songs in the Gê dialect of the Ewhe negroes of West Africa, — three songs of Anecho young women are given. The composers of songs, *hakpato*, often have their singers or declaimers, *hasino*. The professional singers sing loud and distinctly in contrast to the ordinary singer. Both *hakpato* and *hasino* are usually members of fetish societies and satirize women and their affairs in particular.

Smith (M. L.) Arab music. (J. Afric. Soc., Lond., 1905-6, v, 148-150.) Calls attention to the efforts made by the governor-general of Algeria to preserve Arab music. The *Touchiat Zidane* (the instrumental prelude at the beginning of the *Nuba* or opera of the *Zidane* mode) has lately been performed by military bands in Algiers. Miss S.'s article is translated from the French of M. Jules Rouanel.

Spire (F.) Rain-making in equatorial Africa. (Ibid., 15-21, 3 fgs.) Brief account of "rain-making," as exemplified for the author by Ledju, the hereditary chief rain-maker of the Bari tribe, and his assistants in May, 1904. Previous to British occupation unsuccessful "rain-makers" were killed or severely punished. The wet season is the rain-making time. At other seasons the natives are incredulous.

van Thiel. *Le Sorcier dans l'Afrique équatoriale.* (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1905, 1, 49-59.) Treats of the "sorcerer" as fortune-teller and diviner (augury by hen, poison, calabash and seeds, water, etc.), priest (sacrifices, rôle of serpent; the great initiation or *kubandwa*, — described in some detail; it lasts four days; vocabulary of the *luchwezi* or ritual language), and doctor.

Weissenborn (J.) Animal-worship in Africa. (J. Afric. Soc. Lond., 1905-6, v, 167-181.) First part of a translation of Dr W.'s article in the *Deutsche Geogr. Blätter*, vol. XXVIII. In extended form the same monograph appeared in the *Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr.* for 1904. About 60 animals are considered in the last, — in the present article the goat, sheep, ox and cattle (buffalo not revered except

among Zulus), serpent (in some detail), etc.

Werner (A.) Recent work in Bantu philology. (Ibid., 59-70.) Reviews W. H. Stapleton's *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages* (Yakusu, 1903) and *Suggestions for a Grammar of Bangala* (1903) and R. Wolff's *Grammatik der Kinga-Sprache*. The Bangala is a *lingua franca* which is spreading rapidly all over that part of the Congo not influenced by the Arabs. This Bangala has lost the alliterative concord, its adjectives are indeclinable, its numerals invariable, it has given up the possessive adjective (*my* now = *with me*), has an "ungrammatical" present tense, etc.

— Native affairs in Natal. (Ibid., 72-86.) Résumés data of the *Blue Book for Native Affairs* for 1904, dealing with Natal and Zululand. The evil influence of depraved Europeans, especially upon native women, the undermining of native custom and tradition by European influence (the contrast between the "Kraal girl" and the "Mission girl" is marked), the ravages of liquor, etc., are referred to. The remedy for "native lawlessness," is "to know the native."

— Notes on the Shambala and some allied languages of East Africa. (Ibid., 154-166, map.) Treats briefly of the phonetics ("ha-disease," tone), and grammar (*lu* and *bu* classes, diminutive, onomatopoeic elements) of Shambala, Bondei, Zigula, and Nguru.

ASIA

Von Brandt (M.) Nach dem Kriege. Japan in politischer und wirtschaftlicher Beziehung. (Globus, Brnsschw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 213-216.) Author points out effects of the war upon Japanese character and institutions. In the recent disturbances in Tokio students were often the leader of mobs. There is danger for the "old men."

Buchner (M.) Zum Buddhatus. (Ibid., 253-254.) Discusses two peculiarities of the canonical Buddha type, the piercing of the ear-lobes and the snail-like curly locks—the former derived from the thick ear-plugs once in use. The latter may be due to the difficulty primitive art finds in imitating the human hair,—one way in Oceania and Asia was to place a number of small snail-shells on the head. To substitute dough for this and then color

- it black was another step observed by the author in China.
- d'Enjoy** (P.) Pénalités chinoises. Peines et supplices. Sursis et revision. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 247-254.) General account of Chinese punishments, — they are both numerous and diverse, and are of two sorts, those inflicted as direct punishments for offenses committed and those accessory to the former in special cases. The former number eight: whip or rod; bastinado; detention with hard labor; transportation; exile; deportation with military servitude; pillory; death. The accessory punishments are bastinado and branding. In capital cases respite and revision are possible.
- Gil** (S.) Fábulas et refranes anamitas. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1906, I, 82-90.) First part of a collection (native text with Spanish translation) of Annamese fables (the toad and the tiger; 19 proverbs) from the province of Nam-Dinh.
- Götz** (W.) Wilh. Filchners Reise in Ost-Tibet. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 149-154, 6 fgs.) Contains a few notes on the Tanguts.
- Guesdon** (H.) La littérature khmère et le Buddhisme. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1906, I, 91-109, 6 fgs.) Lists, résumés, and comments upon the literature of the Khmers, or Cambodians (texts, authors, translators, copyists, general themes, etc.) and discusses the effects of Buddhism, — "if Brahmanism has created in Cambodia *chefs-d'oeuvres* of architecture, Buddhism has killed its literature."
- Haberer** (—) Ueber die Menschenrassen des japanischen Reiches. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 241-244.) Treats chiefly of the peoples of the island of Formosa, the Hakka (Kwantung Chinese) of the west coast; the Hoklo (Fukien Chinese) of the west coast towns; the Malay population (seven groups, Atayal, Vonum, Tsou, Tsalises, Pauvan, Puyuma, Ami), — the Japanese term the Malays *Sebashin* ("savages"). The independent Formosan tribes number some 115,000. The adjacent island of Kotosho or Botel Tobago is inhabited by a harmless, primitive people, ca. 3,000 souls. The Japanese themselves are a "Mongol-Malay mixture."
- Iyer** (L. K. A. K.) The Izhuvats of Cochín. (Ethnogr. Surv. of the Cochín State, Monogr. No. 10, Emakulam, 1905, 1-79, 5 pls.) Treats of tribal names, caste, titles, houses; marriage and sex-relations, puberty-rites, childbirth, and ceremonies connected with pregnancy and lying-in, inheritance, magic, sorcery, witchcraft, religion (Kali, Sakti, Sastha, hook-swinging, minor deities and demons, ancestor-worship, temples, serpent-worship, death and funeral ceremonies, pollution-bathing) caste-occupations, cultivation (paddy, coconut, sesamum), food, status among the Hindus, dress, etc. Contains many valuable data.
- Laufer** (B.) Zum Bilde des Pilgers Hsüan Tsang. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 257-258.) Discusses the various paintings, images, etc., purporting to represent Hsüan Tsang. According to Chinese reports a fresco-painting of him exists in the Jo-K'ang temple at Lhasa.
- Ein angebliches Christusbild aus der T'ang-Zeit. (Ibid., 281-283, 3 fgs.) Discusses a picture reproduced by Giles in his *Introd. to the Hist. of Chinese Art*, and by him thought to represent Jesus and two Nestorian priests, and to belong to the seventh century. L. attributes it to the sixteenth century, and shows that the figures are Buddha, Lao-Tse, and Confucius.
- Magniac** (C. V.) A visit to the Court of the Tashi Lama. (Ninet. Cent., Lond., 1906, 255-270.) Contains notes on monasteries, Tibetan head-gear, horse-trappings, official dress, medical services, the Tashi Lama and his surroundings, the monastic city of Tashilhümpo (with the tombs of the Lamas), etc.
- Moore** (D. M.) Three days sojourn in Portuguese Goa. (Cheltenham Ladies' Coll. Mag., Cheltr., 1906, 43-49.) Portuguese who come to Goa "do nothing," have no idea of sport, never bring their wives, and smoke continually in miserable cafés. The old city is in ruins, and the Goanese furnish the English in India with many cooks, clerks, etc.
- Roux** (—) Contribution à l'étude anthropologique de l'annamite tonkinois. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 321-350, 4 fgs.) Gives iconographic (10 types figured), anthropometric and anatomic (av. stat. 1622 mm.; av. weight 52.2 kilogr.; av. chest-girth 795.9), physiological and psychological (acclimation good in Delta, poor in Upper Tonkin; acquisition of language by child not more precocious than European; memory well-developed, initiative

less; intelligence lively; affective feelings less developed than among whites; resistance to pain greater among the poor classes than among the rich, but general sensibility to pain hardly less among Annamites than among Europeans; well-developed religiosity "hereditary"; patriotism marked; honesty equal to that in general of French peasants; among chief vices are gambling, opium-using, — pederasty not so common as generally believed), and pathologic data (dominant disease is malaria; typhoid fever is rare; ulcers known as "Annamite sores" are common) concerning the Annamites of Tonkin. The anthropometric data relate to 70, the medical to 146 individuals.

Tanaka (T.) Shinranism — A Study in Japanese Buddhism. (Hartf. Sem. Rec., Hartford, Conn., 1905-6, XVI, 35-58.) Treats of the life, teaching and doctrines of Shinran (1173-1262 A. D.), the originator of a system of Buddhism, which T. styles "a form of protestantism (Buddhism is 'but Roman Catholicism, without Christ, and in Asiatic form') believing in Amitabha Buddha (no real historical figure) instead of Jesus Christ."

Völling (A.) Die Haartracht der Chinesen. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1905, I, 60-64, 3 figs.) Describes the hair-dress of the Chinese (the same with boys and girls till 4-5 years; or at the latest 6; a sort of Franciscan tonsure for boys up to 12, then adult style; girls of 6 years unite the earlier three "tails" into one, and have front of head shaved, — other varieties are noted) young and adult. Mourning interferes with head-dress and Christianity has also initiated some changes in certain communities.

W. (R.) Ethnische Eigentümlichkeiten des Japanerfusses. (Globus, Brnischwg., 1906, LXXXVIII, 317-318.) Résumés Buntaro and Yaso Adachi's recent studies of the Japanese foot.

White (G. E.) Present day sacrifice in Asia Minor. (Hartf. Sem. Rec., Hartford, Conn., 1905-6, XVI, 113-121.) In general, "the common people of our peninsula offer sacrifice voluntarily at the critical periods of life, perform the service with or without a priest or imam, and use the meat much as their own need or sense of propriety dictates; the flesh is never burned." Obligatory sacrifices are few. Each village has its sacred place, but no altar. Nominal Christians vow and kill on Saturday with sacrificial ceremony the

cock for the Sunday dinner. Sacrificial meals for the poor, prayers for rain, etc., are noted. Various Mahometan rites are referred to.

INDONESIA, AUSTRALASIA, POLYNESIA

Baessler (A.) Abbildungen von alten beschnitzten Maori-Särgen. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 971-973, 3 pl., 1 fig.) Describes six old carved Maori coffins of pine now in the Auckland Museum. They represent human beings in grotesque form. Such coffins are rare in museums, and their age is estimated at over 200 years.

— Tahitische Legenden. (Ibid., 920-924.) Résumés Tahitian legends of the origin of the isthmus of Taravao (accounts also for the heat in the island), origin of cocoa-palm (the eyes of the dead eel can still be seen), the last cannibal on Tahiti, origin of the name *Huahine* (from *Huavahine*, a word referring to coitus).

— Ueber Fischen auf Tahiti. (Ibid., 924-940, 6 figs.) Treats of seasons, months, days, etc., for fishing, modes of capturing fish (with hands, with hip-cloth, with baskets; by clubbing, etc.; by poisoning the water; with spears, hooks, snares; with nets, etc.), festivals connected with fishing, etc. With the taking of the *varo*, a sort of sea-crab, goes a certain song (p. 934).

Biro (L.) Daten zur Schifffahrt und Fischerei der Bismarck-Insulaner. (Anz. d. Ethnogr. Abt. d. Ung. Nat. Mus., Budapest, 1905, III, 57-73, 26 figs.) Treats of navigation (the mon-canoe of the Siara region and the equipment; canoe ornamentation; the *bul* canoes of Mateisom in New Hanover) and fishing (nets, — often owned by many individuals in common, or by the community; traps, spears; poisoning, etc.) among the natives of the Bismarck islands.

Bohatta (H.) Das javanische Drama, *wajang*. (Mitt. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1905, XXXV, 278-307.) After an introduction on the history, nature, character, technique, varieties, etc., of the Javanese drama, Dr B. gives for the first time in German the complete text of a *wajang*, and for the first time in any European language the text of a Javanese sketch or *pakem*, "Irawan's Wedding." The *wajang* in question is *Lakon Abi-*

jasa, based on a tale in the Mahābhārata. The wajang-play was popular in Java in the twelfth century, so its origins lie beyond that period.

Erb (J.) Ein Fund von Steinwaffen in Süd-Sumatra. (Int. A. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1904, xvi, 173-175, 4 fgs.) Describes two stone weapons (a lance-head and a second piece of undetermined use) found in 1901 at Tjahia Negri at the edge of the mountains in the Sunge Septutih division of Lampung.

Giuffrida-Ruggeri (V.) Crani dell' Australia, della Nuova Caledonia e delle Isole Salomone. (A. d. Soc. Rom di Antwp., 1905, xii, Estr., pp. 31, 2 fgs.) Treats, with tables of measurements of three Australian, three New Caledonian and six Solomon Islands crania. The two New Caledonian skulls are "absolutely typical of the South Pacific region." The Solomon Islands skulls are morphologically superior to the Australian, New Caledonian and Papuan and are not marked by Melanesian characters,—this indicates the presence of an "Oceanic" race in the sense of Stratz (from Indonesia to Samoa, and from Hawaii to New Zealand).

Graebner (F.) Einige Speerformen des Bismarck-Archipels. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 333-336, 11 fgs.) Describes and compares spears from Mutschau and New-Hanover in particular; also specimens from other islands. The Mutschau and New-Hanover types are related, the former being perhaps primitive. The Mutschau and Potsdamhafen spears probably belong with the three, part North-Australian.

Krämer (A.) Die Gewinnung und die Zubereitung der Nahrung auf den Rakik-Ratakinseln, Marshallinseln. (Ibid., 140-146, 7 fgs.) Treats, with some detail, of the obtaining of food and its preparation in the Rakik-Ratak archipelago. The ground-oven, cooking processes and utensils, use of bread-fruit, arrow-root, cocoa-nut, pandus products, etc., are described. Many fish-names (also 15 native terms for ways of taking fish) are given, besides text and translation of a dolphin-catching song, notes on the capture and use of this creature, etc.

Mathews (R. H.) Some initiation ceremonies of the aborigines of Australia. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 872-879.) Describes the Wonggumuk and Kannety ceremonies of initiation, the former with considerable detail, and for

the first time. The ceremonies include painting the novice, "fire-throwing," water-squirting, the game of "thunder," caricatures and representations sometimes obscene, "smoking" the boys, etc.

Nyuak (L.) Rites and customs of the Iban or Dyaks of Sarawak. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1906, 1, 11-23, 3 fgs.) First part of account drawn up by "a Dyak, who, when a child, had acquired the knowledge of reading and writing at the Mission school at Kanovit, which he attended for several years," and translated (closely) by Very Rev. Edm. Dunn, Prefect Apostolic of Labuan and N. Borneo, who contributes a general introduction. Pages 18-22 contain in parallel columns Dyak texts and English translation descriptive of the spirits invoked by the Iban, gods and goddesses, their names, etc. The highest of all is *Batara*—then come the creator of matter, the mixer, the molder, the makers of heaven and earth, the maker of water and divider of streams, the maker of fruits, the helpers of man, etc.

Papillault (G.) Cours de sociologie. Méthodes générales. Application aux Australiens. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 243-261.) Treats the "first attempts at social organization" as revealed among the Australian aborigines. Based on Fison and Howitt, Baldwin Spencer and Gillen, etc. P. sees in tribal divisions and subdivisions only "successive limitations of promiscuity." The savage is neither a philosopher nor a machine,—he thinks under an extremely confused religious form. Group-marriage and class-division were in their beginnings confused.

Pösch (R.) Bemerkungen über die Eingeborenen von Deutsch-Neu-Guinea. (Z. d. Ges. f. Erdk. zu Berlin, 1905, 555-558.) Brief notes (from letter of 6 Aug., 1905) on the "four elemental populations" of this region: Coast peoples from Augusta river to Hüon gulf (Papua type), mountain-tribes of the Kai country, mountain-tribes of New Pomerania (Baining), people of New Mecklenburg (representing probably the purest Melanesian type).

Richter (O.) Unsere gegenwärtige Kenntnis der Ethnographie von Celebes. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 154-158, 171-176, 191-195.) Résumés our knowledge of the native tribes of Celebes, past and present, and discusses the chief problems of East Indian ethnology, the distribution of implements,

customs, etc. Hindu influence, according to R., has been underestimated. The Minahassa — Bolaang Mongondong group stands in contrast to the Bugi-Macassar-Central Celebean tribes. The Toalas of Sarasin represent probably a pre-Malayan type. The Minahassa are mixed. The ethnography of Celebes offers still great difficulties.

- S.** Paul und Fritz Sarasins Forschungen in Celebes. (Ibid., 362-367, 9 fgs.) Résumés des Sarasins' recent book *Reisen in Celebes* (2 vols. Wiesbaden, 1905), treating of the Minahassa, who inhabit the east of the long northern peninsula and are completely under Dutch influence, the mountainous tribes of the Alfuros and Toradja, the Luwu country and its peoples, the Tokeja, and Tomuna and (particularly) the Toala of the Lamontjong mountains in the south, who represent the most primitive people of the island, the pile-dwellers of Limbotto and Matanna (the pile-dwellings erected probably for peaceful reasons and not merely for protection), etc.

Seidel (H.) Sprachen und Sprachgebiete in Deutsch-Mikronesien. (Ibid., 181-184.) Discusses chiefly Senfft's *Sprachenkarte von Deutsch-Mikronesien* (Berlin, 1905). Fritz and Safford's Chamorro monographs are noted. S. takes exception to Senfft's attempt to fix close relations between Nakuoro and Mariana islands. Kusaie has a language with some peculiar characteristics. The other linguistic areas are Ponape, etc., the central Carolines with the *exclave* on the Marianas, the west Carolines, Nukuoro, Jap with Ngulu, Palau, seven in all.

Senfft (A.) Sage über die Entstehung der Inseln Map und Rumung und der Landschaft Nimigil, Japinseln. (Ibid., 139-140.) These islands are said to have been created in consequence of the amours of a native and a beautiful maiden, — partly by her mother in anger, and partly as the result of the killing of the latter while in the form of a rat.

Stephan (E.) Beiträge zur Psychologie der Bewohner von Neupommern. Nebst ethnographischen Mitteilungen über die Barriai und über die Insel Hunt, Duvor. (Ibid., 205-210, 216-221, 25 fgs., map.) Treats of physical characters, life activities, pigeon-English, power of attention (weak), song and dance, attitude towards photographs and pictures (a lion was called "dog," or "pig"),

medicine and magic, weather charms, love charms, language, weapons, implements, instruments, etc., — these are figured and described. Worth noting is Dr S.'s statement that he detected in Selin, his guide and collector, "a fineness of feeling essentially that of a civilized man of fine feeling."

— Ein modernes Kolonialabenteuer. (Ibid., 325-331, 349-353, map.) Gives an account of the "founding" of Port Breton in New Britain by the Marquis de Rays in 1877-1881, one of the most remarkable swindles of the nineteenth century.

AMERICA

Barry (P.) Traditional ballads in New England, II-III. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 191-214, 291-304.) Gives texts and variants, music, etc., of The Gypsy Laddie, Lord Randall, The Demon Lover, Young Beichan, The Elfin Knight, Lord Lovell, Bonnie James Campbell, Our Good Man, Young Hunting, Springfield Mountain, Henry Martin, from various parts of New England and Canada.

Berdau (E.) Der Mond in Volksmedizin, Sitte und Gebräuchen der mexikanischen Grenzbewohnerschaft des südlichen Texas. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 381-384.) Treats of Texan-Mexican folk-lore concerning the moon in medicine, customs, beliefs, etc., in the frontier regions of Starr and Hidalgo counties. The *parteras* (or "sages femmes"), with their lunar treatment of female diseases, moonshine-cures, due observance of moon-phases, lore of waxing and waning, sympathetic cures, etc., are described.

Boas (F.) Publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. (Science, N. Y., 1906, N. S., XXIII, 102-107.) Critical résumé and review of works of Swanton (Haida ethnology), Jochelson (Koryak), Bogoras (Chukchee).

Bridge (C. A. G.) A great moral upheaval in America. Ninet. Cent., Lond., 1906, 205-218.) Emphasizes "the resemblance of the institutions of the Americans to those of their English kinsmen." Advance in the U. S. towards aristocratic conditions is noted. The English element has not been swamped by the non-English (list of Presidents, judges, heads of educational institutions, etc., show this).

- Cannstatt** (O.) Ueber die indianische Bevölkerung der alten Jesuitenreduktionen in Südamerika. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 882-898.) Based on Dobritzshoffer, Sepp, Burgos (pages 888-897). Describes the life and routine of the Indian population in the old Jesuit "reductions" of South America.
- Carter** (Oscar C. S.) The plateau country of the Southwest and La Mesa Encantada (the Enchanted mesa). (Jour. Franklin Inst., Phila., June, 1906, 451-467, ill.) Reviews the results of the expeditions to this celebrated mesa in New Mexico by Libbey and Hodge in 1897, and agrees with the latter that the evidence is in favor of the former occupancy of the height by the Acoma Indians.
- Collins** (Mary C.) The training of the Indian child. So. Wknn., Hampton, Va., 1905, xxxiv, 390, 10 fgs.) General description of training of Siouan child, — infancy, rules of conduct, chivalry, play, home life, religion, etc.
- Del Campana** (D.) L'arte plumaria dei Mundurucu (Brasile) e di altri popoli del Sud-America. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1905, xxxv, 177-197, 1 pl., 19 fgs.) Describes briefly 26 feather-work objects (articles of dress, ornaments, etc.) from the Mundurucu Indians of Brazil, now in the Florentine Museum, with notes on this art among other tribes, — Caribs, Arawaks, Roucouyennes, Indians of the Rio Napo, Tembé (Tupi), Ticuna (Arawak), Bororó, Carayá, Apiaká, certain peoples of ancient and modern Peru, the ancient Calchaqui, many peoples of the Gran Chaco, the Charruas of Uruguay, some Patagonian, even Fuegian tribes, etc. The highest and most special development of art in feather-work in all South America occurs in Brazil, and the Mundurucu (numbering now 1429 souls, in the region of the Tapajoz and its affluents) are the most expert of all the Indians to whom the art is known.
- Dorsey** (G. A.) The Ponka sun-dance. (Field Col. Mus., Anthropol. Ser., Chicago, 1905, vii, 62-88, 35 pl.) Describes preparations, ceremonies, etc., of four days, paints and costumes, etc. This "sun-seeing dance," or "mystery dance," held when the moon is at least half full, is carried out by the "thundermen," or priests, who are "a close corporation with self-perpetuating power." The Ponka sun-dance is simpler than the Arapaho and Cheyenne and is an annual ceremony not dependent on the vow of an individual. The torture and painted dancers are also peculiar. Hypnotism is possibly employed.
- Fritsch** (G.) Versteinerter Ausguss von dem Mokassin eines Indianer. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 970-971.) Describes a "petrified mocassin" from the south shore of the Little Slave lake in N. W. Canada. It may be a relic of tertiary man.
- Giachetti** (V.) Studi antropologici sugli antichi Peruviani. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1905, xxxv, 201-301, 1 pl.) Gives details of description and measurement of 62 ancient Peruvian skulls (39 from Cajamarca, 6 from Lima, 6 from Tacora, 6 from "Chepen"; of the non-deformed, 14 were brachycephalic, 4 mesocephalic and one dolichocephalic) and 18 mandibles, belonging to the Regnoli collection (obtained in 1869) of the Pisa Anatomical Institute. Of the deformed skulls lengthened by the process 6 had the Aymara deformation, 16 fronto-suprainiac, 4 bregma parieto subinac or submentonian; of those broadened artificially 5 had fronto-subinac deformation and 15 were plagiocephalic. Deformation slightly diminishes the known small capacity of Peruvian skulls, which are normally brachycephalic, but made artificially hyperbrachycephalic, or mesocephalic (and even dolichocephalic), according to the degree of deformation. In the broadened skulls the face becomes platopic, in the lengthened a little more prominent. Other corresponding changes in nasal and palatal structure occur. Bibliography of 54 titles.
- Hermant** (P.) Évolution économique et sociale de certaines peuplades de l'Amérique du Nord. (Bull. Soc. R. Belge de Géogr., Bruxelles, 1904, Extr., pp. 110.) This well-documented monograph on the economic and social evolution of certain American Indian peoples treats of the Eskimo (6-24); "Tinnehs," i. e., Athapascans (24-41); "Nootka-Colombians," i. e., Chinooks, Oregon tribes, Shastikas, Tsimshians, Kootenays, Salish, Kwakiutl, Tlinkits, Haida, Nootkas (41-64); Californian tribes (64-70); Algonquins (70-83); Sioux (83-94); Iroquois (94-100). The topics considered are: Habitat and distribution, dwellings, economic conditions, fishing, hunting, agriculture, technique and industries, social conditions (chiefs, authority, etc.), family (number of wives,

acquisition of wives, incest, stability of marriage, family property, inheritance, levirate, adultery, chastity, age of marriage, consent of woman, conjugal affection, etc.).

Janvier (T. A.) Legends of the city of Mexico. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1906, CXII, 258-265, 2 fgs.) English texts of 4 legends collected by the author in the city of Mexico,—legend of Don Juan Manuel, legend of the Puente del Clerigo, legend of the obedient dead nun, legend of the Callejon del Armado.

ten Kate (H.) Bemerkungen zur Mitteilung des Hrn. J. Kollmann über Rassegehirne. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 991.) Points out that two of the brains in question are Araucanian, not Fuegian. Dr ten Kate agrees with Dr K., though less positively, in believing that as far as present data show, "there is no morphological or micro-anatomical determination of race-differences." According to ten Kate the "historic education" of which K. speaks is conditioned by "physical factors,"—psycho-physical and anthropogeographical belong together.

Kemp (J. F.) An interesting discovery of human implements in an abandoned river channel in southern Oregon. (Science, N. Y., 1906, N. S., XXIII, 434-436.) Describes finds of mortars and pestles in the auriferous gravels of the Deep Gravel Mining Co., near Waldo, Ore.

Laut (Agnes C.) Sea voyagers of the northern ocean. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1906, CXII, 291-298, 2 fgs.) Treats of the Russian adventurers in Alaska (Shelkoff, Baranoff, etc.) and their relations with the Indian tribes.

Lehmann (W.) Altmexikanische Muschelzierate in durchbrochener Arbeit. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 285-288, 4 fgs.) Describes a shell ornament (with 37 perforations) from Tampico now in the Berlin Ethnological Museum. Similar ornaments are reported from Guerrero, Morelia and Tuxpan (Vera Cruz). They all resemble the "shell gorgets" of the mound region of the U. S.

— Die fünf im Kindbett gestorbenen Frauen des Westens und die fünf Götter des Südens in der mexikanischen Mythologie. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 848-871, 19 fgs.) Treats of the five women of the west who died in child-bed and the five deities of the south in Mexican mythology,—dates,

symbols, etc. The five groups on the MS. are: East (tlapco, tonatiuh in ieuayan), north (mictlan), middle or above-below (aco-tlani), west (cihuatl-ampa), south (uitztlampan, xochitlalan). The basis of the article is a fine example of Zapotec picture-writing, No. 20 of the Aubin collection in the Parisian Bibliothèque Nationale, the history of which is briefly given. Boban's previous interpretation is erroneous. The five *Ciuateteo* correspond to the five *Uitznahua* in so far as these relate to Tezcatlipoca. The five pairs of deities belong to the cardinal-points tonalamatl.

Matthews (B.) American character. (Columbia Univ. Q., N. Y., 1905, VIII, 97-114.) Discusses the characteristics of the American people as recently described by a French correspondent of Tolstoi. Prof. M. holds that the Americans are entirely devoted to money-making, hostile to art and all forms of beauty, devoid of ideals. America has contributed to civilization five things: Warred little and sought to substitute arbitration, set an example of the broadest religious toleration, made evident the wisdom of universal suffrage, welcomed all races into political freedom, diffused material well-being to a hitherto unheard-of extent.

Max Schmidt's Indianerstudien in Zentralbrasilien. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 314-317, 7 fgs.) Based on S.'s recent volume *Indianerstudien in Zentralbrasilien* (Berlin, 1905). Treats-briefly of the Guato (bow, fire-fan), Bakairi (fire-fan, etc.) Trumai (basket), Auetô (wooden masks).

Motta (J.) O Portuguez falado no Brazil. (R. da Soc. Scient. de S. Paulo, 1905, 65-82.) General discussion of the pronunciation, vocabulary, etc., of Brazilian Portuguese, with numerous illustrative examples. M. says that the vocabulary of Brazilian Portuguese is much richer than that of European Portuguese and even purer, since the former is less favorable to the imputation of foreign expressions; its syntax is more natural, euphonic and often logical. In Brazil a national language is creating a national literature.

Nelson (H. L.) The pleasant life of Père Marquette. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., CXI, 1905, 74-82, 5 fgs.) Account of some incidents in the life of the famous missionary,—the Joliet expedition. The

"Indians, who were descended from the Aztecs, and whose language was a Mexican dialect" were mythical, as N. should have noted.

Newell (W. W.) In Memoriam: Washington Matthews. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 245-247.) Sketch of life and appreciation of scientific labors.

Post (C. J.) Indian music of South America. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1906, CXII, 255-257). Brief account, with musical notations, of the flute-music of the Aymara Indians of Achicuchi, Sorata, etc. Some are sung at the great fiesta of Todos Santos. One song (at the expense of the whites) is very popular with the *cholos*, or half-breeds.

— An ethnological paradox. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1905, CX, 910-916, 6 fgs.) Treats of the Lecco Indians of the eastern slopes of the Bolivian Andes, who, according to the author, show "distinct Malaysian resemblances",—in physical characters, muscular development, costume, etc. Their balsas, huts, etc., are described. They have no death or burial ceremonies; no hieroglyphs or even crude pictures; no musical instruments. Their language is called *Rikiri* and they count on a basis of five five. Families are small.

— Across the highlands of the world. (Ibid., 1905, CXI, 20-26, 6 fgs.) Contains some notes on the Aymara Indians of Cocuta, Waitata, etc. In the latter village "are the real highlanders of the Andes, the makers of the chalona and chuño that can only be prepared in the extreme cold of the high altitudes."

Santin de Prade (O.) Una spedizione ai "Coroados" nello Stato di S. Paola nel Brasile. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1905, I, 35-48, 5 fgs.) Gives account of expedition of December, 1904, in search of the Coroados, the discovery of a clearing and cabin with implements, weapons etc., of various sorts. In the cabin were found the sick wife of a chief and a little girl,—all others had fled from "the hated Brazilians."

Sapper (K.) Aztekische Ortsnamen in Mittelamerika. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 1002-1007.) Discusses the origin and distribution of Aztec place-names of Central America. S. believes that "outside the Pipil regions, the Aztec place-names of Central America are partly older formations of Aztec traders and partly later creations under

Spanish influence." Since Aztec has been no longer an official language in the Indian countries, no new Aztec place-names have been formed.

— Das mexikanische Territorium Quintana Roo. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVIII, 165-167, map.) Contains notes on the Mexican campaign of 1900-1904 against the Mayas and the organization of the new territory of Quintana Roo in eastern Yucatan, marking the final subjection of the Mayas.

Teschauer (C.) Mythen und alte Volksagen aus Brasilien. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1905, I, 24-34.) First part of collection of myths and legends of the Brazilian Indians (with critical comments) relating to the *Korupira*, *Caapora*, *Caipora*, etc., a forest demon (the K. and the hunter; the K. and the poor man), and the *Anhangá* or *Yurupari*, a spirit of bad dreams (the A. and the child; the A. and the hunter). The attitude of the Indians towards these spirits is discussed. Influence of Christianity is suggested.

Thompson (E. H.) A page of American history. (Proc. Amer. Antiq. Soc., Worcester, Mass., 1905-6, N. S., XVII, 239-252.) Describes the participation of American adventurers in the rebellion of the Mayas of Yucatan in 1847.

Veatch (A. C.) On the human origin of the small mounds of the lower Mississippi valley and Texas. (Science, N. Y., 1906, N. S., XXIII, 34-36.) Cites passages from Foster, De Nadaillac, etc. Author holds that "the theory of human origin is in no way applicable to the great class of natural mounds which he has observed in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas and along the Iron Mountain Railroad in southeastern Missouri." The situation does not serve human uses.

Verworn (M.) Indianische Reiseerinnerungen. (Corr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1905, XXXVI, 55-56.) Brief account of visit to various American Museums, with observations on the antiquity of the American Indian,—V. thinks he came (in possession of neolithic culture) from Eastern Asia at a comparatively late period.

— Pseudopaläolithische Steingeräten aus Nordamerika. (Ibid., 62-63.) Notes on a collection of "pseudo-paleolithic" flints obtained by the author in the neighborhood of Washington, D. C., in October, 1904.

Wardle (H. N.) The treasures of prehistoric Moundville. (Harper's Mo., N. Y., 1906, CXII, 200-210, 14 fgs.) Gives account of the investigation of "an ancient American city of the copper age," near Moundville (named after it), Alabama, and describes the chief remains as discovered by C. B. Moore. In the various mounds were found human bones and votive gifts, copper gorgets, pendants, hair-ornaments, etc., water-bottles of black ware, ceremonial axes, etc.) The most remarkable specimens are "a wonderful diorite vase of the crested wood duck," a remnant of a carved shell drinking cup, etc. The scarcity of actual weapons and the abundance of ceremonial and decorative art-objects suggest that "the ancient settlement on the Black Warrior River was not military, but a center of barbaric art and religion." The settlement is plainly pre-Columbian, no European remains at all occurring.

Wissler (C.) The whirlwind and the elk in the mythology of the Dakota. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 257-268.) Discusses the "whirlwind moth" and analogues; the power

of the elk (and buffalo), particularly in sexual matters (a legend illustrating the use of elk "medicine" by young men to acquire power over and possession of women is given). The buffalo and the bear are said to partake of the power of the whirlwind with some tribes. The cocoon and moth are believed to imitate the whirlwind. Problems of imitation are presented by the Dakota and their interpretations "are the results of keen psychological introspection." The whirlwind in question is "the harmless little whirl," seen every clear day on the plains.

— Ethnic types and isolation. (Science, N. Y., 1906, N. S., XXIII, 147-149.) Points out how well-known ethnographical facts (e. g., the distribution of North American aboriginal linguistic stocks) correspond in a way to the observations recorded from both animal and plant life. California may have been a nursery or incubator of living stocks. Isolation has been an important factor in the development of ethnic types. Psychological barriers to diffusion may be thus created.